
DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of news, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

WARNER MILLER ON HIGH LICENSE.

In the *North American Review* for December Hon. Warner Miller has an essay entitled "High License Justified." Mr. Miller has just been defeated for Governor of New York upon the high license issue. Liquor interests formed a solid combination against him, and it was almost irresistible, such is the potency of business interests when combined against a purely economic and moral reform which has the backing only of philanthropy.

Mr. Miller in defeat does not hesitate to reaffirm his position, and to deny the justice of the verdict against him. His views after the battle, therefore, become of especial interest. In brief, he holds that the uncontrolled or unregulated sale of intoxicants is, by all civilized governments recognized as evil, to such an extent that it must not be permitted without some restrictive laws. These are of two classes; license or taxation regulates under well-ordered rules deemed essential for the well-being of society; the other looks to entire suppression of the business by constitutional amendment. The advocates of the latter refused to co-operate with the friends of the former in the late election in New York. Their vote was exactly two per cent. of the whole vote, and hence they are unable to claim that any large body of the people of the Empire State now stand with them. Now, asks Mr. Miller, the evils of the unrestricted traffic being confessed by all, what steps ought an intelligent people take in a corrective direction?

He replies by stating the fact to be that the growing and larger sentiment of the entire country is in favor of high license under a strong law, carrying with it severe penalties for violation of the terms of license.

The plan is no longer an experiment, he says. It is in several States and many localities an accomplished fact, has stood the test of severe trials, and has in every case produced beneficial results in reducing the number of saloons, especially of the lower and vile order. Some reductions have been one-half in States, and in cities considerably more, followed always by a reduction in crime and the cost it entails. Mr. Miller cites the instance of Philadelphia, where the law has not yet operated a year, but the commitments for vice growing out of drunkenness for four months, from June to September, were 4,927 less than in the corresponding period of 1887, while the commitments to the House of Correction in like contrasted periods fell 646, and for the months named the Sunday arrests for drunkenness were 526 in 1887, and in 1888, under high license, they amounted to but 146. The saloons there, in 1887, numbered 6,000; they are now less than 1,300. The reports from the State outside of Philadelphia are of similar character, and Mr. Miller estimates the actual saving to the people of the State in consequence, at a million dollars.

Certainly such showings must command respect as pure economies. They ought not to get into the hysterics of the temperance question at all, or to be involved with any sentimental issues, but should be considered solely in the economy of good government at low cost and with the minimum of attaching evils. Mr. Miller assures us that in nearly all the high-license States and cities the experience of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia has been repeated. The general result is a large decrease in the number of saloons, of crimes, of cases of gross drunkenness and of municipal and county cost of government, and largely increased revenues and consequent lessened general taxation. Certainly these are attainments that no citizen will deny.

Some statistics are given by Mr. Miller for municipal economists to study, thus: Omaha, fee \$1,000 per annum, saloons, 1 to every 426 of population; Kansas City, \$845, 1 to every 309; San Francisco, fee \$84, 1 to every 84; Philadelphia, fee before high license, \$50, and the saloons numbered 1 to every 142 of the population; under high license the saloons are 1 to every 650 of the population; Baltimore, fee \$50, saloons, 1 to every 115.

A feature of the system is referred to by Mr. Miller that we have not before seen elaborated. He asserts that the reports all agree that the law takes the saloon out of politics, whereas it is a known fact that where there is no restriction the saloon is in politics and in very many cases controls parties, because the saloon-keeper feels it to be necessary to go into the political field to control excise boards and keep down the license fee. But where it is fixed by law and the matter settled the necessity ceases and the saloon-keeper gladly eschews interference in a local political action, and ceases to contribute money to political workers and to do battle in what before appeared to him to be self defense. Mr. Miller wisely concludes that no one will deny that it is a great evil to have the government of any community fall under the control of any one class to the exclusion of all others. He expresses the belief that the political levy upon the 34,000 liquor-dealers of New York is greater far than the license fee would be under a regulative system.

These statements from a gentleman so well informed and who has made a State canvass upon the issue are entitled to profound consideration. They are not to be put lightly aside, nor classed with the sentimentalism of any reform. They are economic facts, to scout which is evidence of unwillingness to face the truth.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

In an article on how we assume ourselves, the *San Francisco Call* says: "When a troupe fails to draw, the fault is in the troupe, not in the public." But how is it about the troupe that does draw, but is not worthy of support and the entire tendency of whose performance is bad? It is the fault of the public in such cases assuredly. To say that its support of medi-

ocrity and vulgarity represents only the class of people whose tastes are low, is putting it too strongly, because, as a matter of fact, we find very much the same general public in the seats when short-skirted, silly and hollow so-called low comedy, but in reality gilded indecency is presented, as when the legitimate struggles to maintain itself. There are, of course, some exceptions, and fine dramatic performances do now and then draw audiences, few members of which are found in the chairs when such hog-wash as "Evangeline," "Later On," and similar extravagant caperings are presented.

It has come to this, that while Booth and Barrett are now playing to empty benches in New York, the extravagant houses are filled, where scores of painted, powdered and padded "stage beauties" pose in the minimum of clothing and the maximum of nudity permissible under the law.

The standard comedies are shelved, legitimate dramas are out of fashion, and the production of Shakespearean plays is uniformly spoken of apologetically as a "revival," the implication being that there is need for it, and that a departure from a clean standard is the present rule. The "dramatic companies"—save the mark—that most storm metropolitan and rural play-houses and make "successes" in low plays, seven times out of ten bill their chief attractions as "pretty girls"—meaning thereby much exposed "girls," "catchy" (one's gorge rises up at the word) music, topical songs and new "business" of the extravagant and the order of buffoonery. This class of "amusements" seldom fails to draw. Where does the blame attach? Jointly to manager and the public. No matter what the underlying reasons; whether money-greed in the one case and a libidinous taste in the other; let the reflecting think upon what must be the outcome? What kind of manhood and womanhood may we expect from youth that theatrically worships at such shrines? We must expect it to reap if we sow thistles. It is simply impossible for modesty not to be shocked; for maidenly sensibility not to be blunted; for the animal passions not to be inflamed; for the love of vulgarity and brazen display not to be stimulated by seven out of ten of the dramatic exhibitions now "upon the road."

Excuse the fact as we may; treat it cavalierly if we will; call it amusement and not entertainment, it remains that when the stage finds its patronage to be dependent upon its violation of the commonest proprieties, and indulgence in the silliest of antics and most suggestive of caperings, it is in a decline that ought to be hastened to speedy death in the hope of a resurrection in legitimacy. The taste of theater-goers that demands the class of amusements referred to, is in a bad way. The greed of managers that caters to it for coin is as much more detestable as the progress is more loathsome than their victim. Our contemporary, the *Call*, declares that "the quality of a community may be inferred from its amusements." Even so. Under that rule of judgment where shall we place the communities of the day that send the legitimate drama to seed, and fatten the ribs of vulgar and tabling nothingness that so much prevails upon the stage to-day under the disguise of low comedy, and before which the American public seems to bow in groveling idolatry? Unless the stage is cleared of this rubbish, and the whole pack of half-nude female buffoons and the idiotic clowns, who palm off coarse jokes and vulgar gags for wit and humor, are relegated to the melodeon, where they belong; unless this cancer that is feeding upon the vitals of the "legitimate" is excised, the drama will be compelled to gather up its skirts and retire wholly from the effort to attain intelligence through wit and reason.

THE DEBRIS INVESTIGATION.

The Supervisors of this county have sent an attorney to request the Debris Investigating Commission to hold sessions in this city. It is proper action. The *Marysville Appeal* suggests to the *RECORD-UNION* that it is sufficient for the Commission to sit in San Francisco, as it can examine all the reports of engineers, and in that city it has access to the archives of the United States Court, in which are kept the records of the Woodruff hydraulic mining case, and which contain the written testimony that covers all the facts necessary to be shown.

We reply that, while there is no objection to examination of official reports and the records named, the assurance is wanted that it will be done. Here in Sacramento are the records of the State Engineer's office, and all the maps, drawings and river cross-section surveys, etc.; and here are the records of the great Gold Rush mining case, wherein appear facts of equal amplitude and importance as those disclosed in the Woodruff case, and some truths that did not develop in the latter action. The *Appeal* insists that the Commission must take the findings of the Court as settled facts. It will do nothing of the kind. It is an independent Commission, will ascertain facts for itself and search for such as it judges are necessary for its purpose and the full discharge of its duty. We doubt very much if it will embody in its records those of any Courts before which hydraulic mining issues have been brought.

It certainly will be, as the *Appeal* says, wearisome and annoying to go over all the ground once more and take testimony anew, but this is one of the ills of this new inquiry for which the valley is not in any way responsible. It is not at all safe to confine ourselves, as our contemporary intimates may be sufficient, to the question of restraining works and their practicability or inefficiency. The scope of the inquiry of the Commission is broad enough to cover the whole question of hydraulic mining, as a right that may be prosecuted; of deposition of sludges in the rivers and their tributaries; of the effect upon low lands as to the "agricultural value" of these deposits of which the hydraulic miners speak so much; of the fine sediment carried in suspension; of the descent of gravel, cobbles and boulders; of the scouring capacity of the rivers; of the "natural erosion" of the earth's surface by rains and melting snow, and so on through all the subdivisions of the hydraulic mining and sludges chapters. We agree with the *Appeal*, that "both sides will be working a good deal in

the dark until the Commission shall appoint a time for an open discussion before that body by the representatives of the various interests involved."

The *San Francisco Alta* says: "While the Coast is looking for a place in the Cabinet it is well to remind them that in reality there is only one place in the Cabinet that is worth anything to the West—the Secretaryship of the Interior. It is not only important to all the country between the Missouri and the Pacific to have a man in that place from the midst of, or preferably from the western rather than the eastern verge of that territory, but it is important to the Government to have such a man in the Interior Department."

True enough, but if that position cannot be secured to a Californian, there is value in having a Coast representative anywhere in the President's private council. Perhaps the chief advantage in a Cabinet officer from the Pacific Coast is the recognition it gives the west shore of the nation as an important political and social factor in the affairs of state.

Modest are our good friends of the South in their demand for a division of the State. Here they are attempting to fix a line of separation that shall distinguish Southern California as such, and they begin it upon the east boundary of the State very considerably north of the latitude of Sacramento, and cut across to the ocean, sweeping in a water-shed that drains to the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, and including counties that are now, always have been and always will be integral parts of Central and Northern California as a grand topographical and climatic section. Is there anything on the earth Southern California would not take if it had a right good opportunity?

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Courts have fixed the average price of Jerseymen killed on railroads in that State at \$2,000. That is perhaps high enough considering the way Jersey votes.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

A wealthy lady in New York is proposing to endow a cooking school for young women. Good. If a knowledge of the noble art of cookery were made a part of every girl's education, there would be fewer men who believe that marriage is a failure.—*Boston Globe*.

The *Courier-Journal* says the negroes are not qualified voters, that they have no more business with the ballot than a mass of orang-outangs, and can see no escape from "two years of sectional and partisan agitation as lurid as any we have had since the war." If Watterman keeps on at this rate he will soon have his 100,000 men in camp.—*San Diego Union*.

There were some magnificent contributions on the part of Republicans to their National Executive Committee during the last campaign. That of John W. Wainwright, of Philadelphia, which was four hundred thousand dollars, was the largest, but the contribution of Senator Ireland Stanford, of California was similar in amount.—*New York World*.

The *Sackville* incident has not yet been finally disposed of, and it appears that at present a disagreement of some kind between the American and British Governments. It may be that the trouble is over the re-appointment of the British Consul, but the unmanly dismissal of Lord Sackville for unmanliness cannot be regarded as an intentional insult in international relations.—*Montreal Witness*.

The same brief dispatch which announced that General Boulanger's wife was taking steps to procure a divorce added that one of the richest widows in France was willing to marry the famous French leader. One of the convenient features of the French way of managing matrimonial affairs is the frequent arrangement of a second marriage before a divorce is obtained.—*Cleveland (O.) Leader*.

Only now and then does some little news item like the one a few days ago which announced the whipping of three white and one colored convict at Newcastle, Del., remind the general public that that relic of barbarism, the whipping post, still survives in the little rough State which Secretary Bayard is supposed to carry around, politically speaking, in his vest pocket, but which somewhat disappointed him this year.—*Cleveland Leader*.

Henry George has sought to show where modern civilization errs in its fundamental principles and some great truths glimmer among his theories, which, however, contain a great admixture of error, and lack the keys by which alone the truth in its simplicity and purity can be disclosed. As was to be expected, other writers are following in the footsteps of Henry George, endeavoring to correct his errors and improve upon his theories. The result is the accumulating of a literature containing a curious mélange of truth and error, acumen and ignorance, wisdom and folly.—*Desert News*.

Eljah Halford, President-elect Harrison's private secretary, is almost as artistic a whistler as Mrs. Shaw. He has no other musical accomplishments, but he can whistle the most difficult music in a manner which astonishes his hearers. He is very apt to employ this gift when engaged upon an important piece of work. So if any office-seekers after March 4th should hear "Marching Through Georgia" or "Rory O'More" whistled in the next room, he can take it for granted that Eljah is wrestling with the papers of half a dozen applicants for the same office, and all recommended by the same politicians.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

SUPERVISORS' SALARIES.

The Matter Again Brought Before the Court—Judge Armstrong's Order.

A Folsom constable by the name of W. O. Davis has filed through his attorneys, Holl & Taylor, accusations in Department One of the Superior Court against Supervisors Bates, McMullen and Jackson. The accusation against Bates, which is similar to the others, recites that Bates was elected Supervisor in November, 1884, and that his term will not expire until the first Monday in January, 1889. During all the time he was holding the office and exercising the duties of Supervisor by virtue of his election his salary was \$50 per month and no more. That since Bates has been Supervisor it has been, and is now, his duty to supervise the official conduct of all county officers, including himself, charged with the collecting, accounting, safe-keeping, managing and disbursing of the public revenues; and he, as Supervisor, was during all said time charged with the collecting, managing and disbursing of the said public revenues, and it was then and ever since has been and now is the duty of Bates to see that he and all county officers faithfully performed their duty, and that no contract or authorization was made in violation of law. That it was the duty of Bates to present his claim for salary for the amount authorized by law and no more. That knowing his duty, he has been guilty of charging and collecting illegal fees for services rendered by him, in this: That

during the month of October, 1888, he charged and collected \$75 for his services as Supervisor, when he knew he was entitled to only \$50.

It is charged that Bates has fraudulently and corruptly performed his duties in charging the \$25 in excess of the amount allowed by law and in permitting George O. McMullen and S. J. Jackson to draw \$75 per month each for their services as Supervisors.

Wherefore plaintiff prayed that Bates be cited to appear before the Court at a time subsequent to filing the accusation, and to do all such other things as may be meet and proper in the premises.

The matter came up before Judge Armstrong this morning and he made the following order:

Upon reading and filing the verified accusation of W. O. Davis against George O. Bates, and good cause appearing, it is hereby ordered that a citation issue out of this Court, directed to George O. Bates, requiring him to appear before this Court on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock of said day, then and there to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of Supervisor of Sacramento county and have judgment rendered against him in favor of W. O. Davis for the sum of \$50 and costs, and then and there to answer to the accusation of W. O. Davis herein filed against him, wherein it is alleged that he, as such Supervisor, has been guilty of charging and collecting illegal fees for services rendered by him in said office; and has been guilty of refusing and neglecting to perform the official duties required by law pertaining to his said office of Supervisor.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1888.

Vote for Congressmen on All the Tickets on the 6th of November.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. D. Bayliss.	T. L. Thompson.	J. L. Doherty.
Colusa.....	1,132	2,005	20
Del Norte.....	279	1,279	12
Humboldt.....	2,261	2,395	18
Lake.....	748	869	18
Lassen.....	494	1,091	13
Mendocino.....	1,775	1,599	21
Modoc.....	556	678	41
Napa.....	1,728	1,596	21
Plumas.....	669	570	48
Shasta.....	1,042	1,359	29
Siskiyou.....	1,377	1,450	13
Sierra.....	1,095	698	48
Sonoma.....	3,363	3,163	47
Tehama.....	1,216	1,362	24
Trinity.....	562	485	48
Totals.....	19,345	19,019	428

Scattering, 1.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. D. Bayliss.	T. L. Thompson.	J. L. Doherty.
Alameda.....	1,446	1,538	64
Butte.....	2,161	2,256	13
Calaveras.....	1,456	1,581	4
El Dorado.....	1,256	1,481	61
Mariposa.....	549	859	3
Merced.....	764	968	54
Nevada.....	1,067	1,438	42
Placer.....	2,831	2,807	27
San Joaquin.....	1,863	1,925	92
Sutter.....	740	679	48
Tuolumne.....	1,062	1,197	45
Yuba.....	1,062	1,197	45
Totals.....	17,841	19,064	915

Scattering, 113.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. D. Bayliss.	T. L. Thompson.	J. L. Doherty.
Alameda.....	8,923	5,635	273
Contra Costa.....	1,533	1,150	1
Marin.....	968	891	1
Sacramento.....	4,831	3,371	64
Solano.....	2,381	1,668	79
Yolo.....	1,367	1,568	82
Totals.....	19,013	14,633	538

Scattering, 9.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. D. Bayliss.	T. L. Thompson.	J. L. Doherty.
San Francisco.....	14,217	18,624	173
Totals.....	14,217	18,624	173

Scattering, 84.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. D. Bayliss.	T. L. Thompson.	J. L. Doherty.
Alameda.....	12,672	13,375	137
San Mateo.....	1,127	969	1
Santa Clara.....	4,431	4,013	1
Santa Cruz.....	1,093	1,761	1
Totals.....	19,323	20,118	140

Scattering, 941.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. D. Bayliss.	T. L. Thompson.	J. L. Doherty.
Alpine.....	69	11	1
Fresno.....	2,417	2,869	144
Inyo.....	432	238	11
Kern.....	1,291	6	6
Los Angeles.....	13,968	10,035	1,192
Mono.....	189	131	3
Monterey.....	1,891	1,567	100
San Benito.....	65	794	90
San Bernardino.....	3,092	2,286	1
San Diego.....	4,709	3,139	312
San Luis Obispo.....	1,620	1,577	117
Santa Barbara.....	1,719	1,549	147
Tulare.....	2,251	2,067	225
Ventura.....	1,166	885	16
Totals.....	35,406	29,441	2,371

Scattering, 259.

Auction Sales.

At 10 A. M. to-day, in front of the Court-house, W. H. Sherburn will sell lot No. 3, block C Highland Park; east half lot 7, O and P, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, together with a six-room cottage thereon; north 24 feet of south 110 feet of west 60 feet of lot 8, L and M, Eighth and Ninth streets, with one-and-a-half story house of eight rooms each; lot 7, O and P, Ninth and Tenth streets, with two-story house of seven rooms.

To-day, at 10 A. M. Bell & Co. auctioneers, will sell at 927 K street, a \$450 Fisher upright piano; also, a large lot of horses, buggies, wagons, harness, furniture, carpets, etc.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, loss of sleep, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, a gloomy feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, and gloomy feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PADE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

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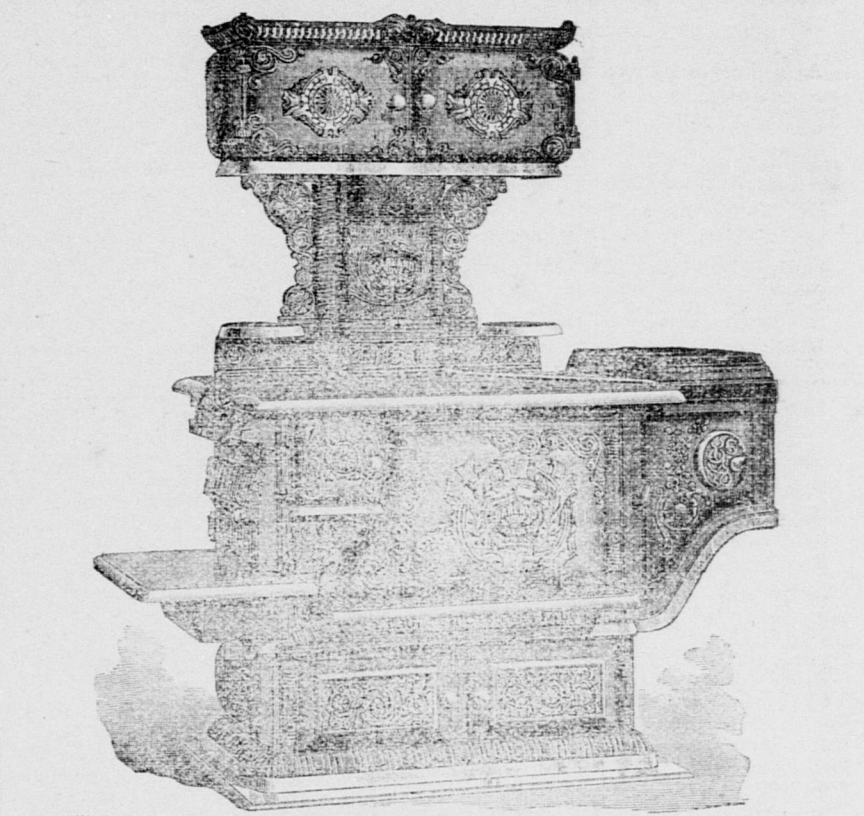
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Read the list and note the good values. Every line has been Reduced in Price.

Misses' solid colors, Cashmere, Wool Hosiery (finished), sizes 6 to 8, per pair..... 20 cents
Ladies' extra heavy Ingain Cotton Hose, solid colors, with white feet, full-finished..... 20 cents per pair
Leaherette-bound Photo Albums, with embossed and gilded covers, for cards and cabinets..... 40 cents
Feather Fans, in pink, blue, cardinal and white..... 25 cents each
Adamantine Pins, full count..... 1 cent per paper
Ladies' extra heavy, double-faced Canton Flannel Skirts, with quilted farmer satin bottoms..... 75 cents
Standard brands of Spool Cotton, 200-yard spools..... 1 cent

MISCELLANEOUS.

